MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month ... DAILY, per Year SUNDAY, per Year.... DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

Paris-Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevarde des Capucines,

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

The March of an Idea.

In November, 1892, there appeared in the Kennebec Journal an article on Pacific expansion, written by the late John L. STEVENS, a cool observer of events and always an intelligently patriotic American. Mr. STEVENS was then the United States Minister to Hawali. Among other impressive passages of that prophetic article were these

"The States and Territories which outlet on the vast Western ocean will some day have a population of 150,000,000 of souls. The Pacific side of the American Republic, stretching from north Alaska to south California, a coast line of 4,000 miles without including the 1,700 miles of shore line of Puget Sound, is to have a development of agricultural lumber, fisheries and mineral riches, out of which flow streams of commerce which neither the imagination nor cold figures can well cover at the

"In the front of these vast Pacific States extends the immense ocean of the Pacific. Across this vast Pacific plain must be for all time the water roads along which will move the commerce of many hundreds of millions of people. Anchored firmly between the two great oceans America divides with Europe the commerce of the Atlantic, Europe hav ing the advantage in numbers, position and prestige. But on the great Western of ean America can easily take the lead and hold it securely against all competitors. To do this she must improve her opportunities. Sloth and cowardice never win ing worth having. Time waits neither for individuals nor nations. Success is for those who

Shall Americans sleep while others are awake to then these natural advantages? Time and tide wait neither for men nor for nations."

On Thursday of last week, in the House of Representatives, the Hon. JOSEPH CROCKER SIBLEY, a Democrat of Pennsylvania, delivered one of the most eloquent speeches yet heard in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Here are some of the passages of Mr. SIBLEY's speech:

"Do gentlemen recognize the fact that in one hundred years from to-day this will be a nation of 400,000,000 souls? With such a soil, with such material resources and with such a people, who ould haul down the flag from enlarged boundaries? Who would environ and stifle between two oceans the energies of such a civilization? Who would pend up its powers within the confines of a continent

Take Mercator's projection of the map of the world; view the position of the States of the Gulf in relation to the interoceanic canal; view our Pacific ports moved 10,000 miles nearer to our door; enlarge your vision and let it sweep from the Pacific coast to Hawaii and the Philippine archipelago; study the cratic from habit and from a surviving capabilities of production of these islands under bumane government; witness their products, of such diversified nature and of such value, not coming in competition with the products of our American husbandman, as will start our looms and spindles and stimulate industry in all our factories; look at this archipelage in relation to the Straits Settle- silver age the "master" Democrats are ments, with their teeming millions, situated just to the south of China and Japan and Korea-this archipelago becomes the trade centre of the Eastern

"Shall we eternally take counsel with our fears? Shall we play the role of opportunists in politics? Shall we act the part of politicians on issues of such tremendous consequence. No! No! Let us rather set our faces to the morning, and keep step with the Those are the three most conspicuous Demforward progress of the world.

of commercial advantage, every prompting of humanity and every obligation of applied Christianity unite in the demand that we go forward."

Mr. Stevens's mind was concerning itself chiefly with Hawaii. Mr. SIBLEY was thinking most of the Philippines. The Republican was urging his party and his country to have the courage and patriotism to do a wise and great thing. The Democrat was imploring his party not to commit itself to the unspeakable felly of attempting to undo a wise and great thing already done.

Yet the inspiration of these two appeals was precisely the same, and both Americans were urging on the forward march of the same magnificent idea.

Our UndersOfficered Army.

Few persons appreciate how short-banded and under-officered our Army really is. Even in time of peace, when only routine duties have to be done, there are few enough officers to go around, and many a company is commanded by a non-commissioned officer because its commissioned officers are absent sick, on leave, or on detached service of some kind.

Exactly how much under-officered the Army is appears from the latest number of the "Army List and Directory," published on the 20th of the month. According to this, there were vacancies in the Adjutant-General's Department, the Inspector-General's Department, the corps of engineers and the Ordnance Department. These vacancies, however, do not show the shorthandedness of the Army in the most important point, the line officers.

Only three regiments of the Army were fully officered on Jan. 20. The field officers of the regiments were as numerous as they should be; the lists of Captains and of First Lieutenants were generally complete: but only in three regiments was the list of Second Lieutenants filled. The First and Fourth Cavalry had eleven Second Lieutenants; the Third had ten, five regiments had nine each and two had only eight Second Lieutenants. The full list should show twelve.

In the Artillery, where there should be fourteen Second Lieutenants to each regiment, the Fourth and Fifth regiments had full lists; the Third had thirteen, the First and Second had tweive each, the Sixth eleven, and the Seventh had nine. The Infantry should have twelve Second Lieutenants to a regiment; and the Nineteenth had that number. The other Infantry regiments had from eleven (the Twenty second) to seven Second Lieutenants, the Twenty-fifth having the smallest number.

This statement, even yet, does not show the extent of our short-handedness. In every regiment a large number of officers was carried absent for one reason or another, besides those absent temporarily, principles. But Mr. ALTGELD has a genius as for sickness. In the three regiments, in for quarrelling. He is a disorganizer and the three arms, having the largest number | cannot be a successful party leader. One of officers, the First Cavalry, with forty- authentic statesman, one shifty but clever five officers, had only thirty-three present; manager and one doctrinaire: that is the twelve were on detached service. The list, as far as we care to make it. Fourth Artillery had a list of fifty-one | There are many Democrats of respect-The Nineteenth Infantry, with a full list of men like Lindsay of Kentucky, McLaurin

Seventh Artillery had twelve of its fortysix on detached service; and the Twentyfifth Infantry had thirty-two officers present and eight detached. In nearly every ter of the too few officers were serving than some days. away from their regiments.

Of course, this cannot be helped entirely.

Officers must go on leave, will get sick, or must act as recruiting officers. But it is unfortunate that the Army should be so short-handed just now especially. The matter can be helped temporarily by gradu- law was unconstitutional. On Thursday ating the senior class at the Military Academy earlier than usual; but that ex- business. pedient will not avail always. Even in time of peace our Army is often without the necessary officers to do its work; so something more than graduating a class ahead of the usual time is necessary. If there were more students at the Academy, more officers who could be assigned to a regiment in the room of officers absent on long details, the trouble might be give to each Senator the right to nominate to West Point; and to give to the President ten nominations at large each year, instead of ten in four years. Something as radical as either of these propositions is needed. Otherwise the condition will grow worse rather than better. Then, if the extra officers, now carried as additional Second Lieutenants in certain regiments, could be carried as "unassigned," as so many officers were after the Civil War, and detailed to regiments where their services were needed, or be used as recruiting officers, &c., the present condition of affairs, now so unsatisfactory, would not be repeated. The needed changes ought to be provided by the present session of Congress.

Democratic Leaders.

War cannot shake the philosophic mind, as this comprehensive resolution of infor-

mation shows: "To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is demand among a good many people who are interested to know who are the master Democrats of this country, and our club would like to have you tell us. if you will devote the space to it, who are the ten leading Democrats of the United States, the five has to make affidavit that it is not a party leading Democrats of New York State, the five of the city, and the five of each of the States of the Union. We would like to know who our leaders are to be, or now are, and we would rather have THE SUN'S judgment as to who they are than anybody's we know of. Do we get the list?

A. D. K., Secretary, We must respectfully decline to compile a catalogue of such length. To select 225 leading Democrats is too great a task. It would cause us real hardship. How, for example, are we to find the five leading Democrats of Vermont? Probably there are as many as five Green Mountain Democrats, but for years the fame of only one of them, the Hon. BRADLEY B. SMALLEY, has penetrated other States; and he belongs to a past epoch of the Democratic party.

The truth is that the national Democracy has only a perfunctory and official existence in the East. Under Mr. BRYAN the Democratic party is given up to little men in the East and to violent radicals in the West. In the South, which is Demobelief that Republicanism would imperil white ascendency, the Democratic machine seems to have fallen into the hands of second-class or third-class men. Everywhere there are leaderkins, but in this Democratic few. Take Massachusetts, for instance. Our correspondent knows the name and fame of the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS. but he will be no wiser or happier if we mention the Hon. WILLIAM S. McNARY and the Hon. CHRISTOPHER T. CALLAHAN. ocrats of the Bay State. Add Col. A. C. "Mr. Speaker, every dictate of prudence and of DRINKWATER and the Hon. ALEXANDER BUCEPHALUS BRUCE or the Hon. ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Jr., and you have the five leading Democrats of Massachusetts. An inspiring collection!

Practically, there is one, and only one, Democratic leader, Mr. BRYAN. He is far from being a master Democrat, but he is the undisputed Democratic master and boss paramount.

The five leading Democrats of Manhattan are the Hon. RICHARD CROKER. The Hon. HUGH McLAUGHLIN is still the master Democrat of Brooklyn. Between the genuine Bryanites and most of the men who are really important in the Democratic party of New York there is a feeling of suspicion that cannot be allayed. The rigid Bryanites nearest to the bosom of the recognized eader are mostly slight, unmeritable men. Porhans the Hon. NORMAN E. MACK of Buffalo is the most energetic of the leaders connected with the present régime. There is a general feeling among the conservative Democrats that nothing can be done until Bryanism has been buried. Then such former leaders as the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL, at present totally submerged, and the Hon. EDWARD MURPHY, partially submerged, may be resuscitated. Then, too, the Hon. WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY may return from his brilliant financial successes to the political stage. But this lies on the knees of the gods. There is really no leader

anywhere but Mr. BRYAN. In the country at large are plenty of BAILEYS and LENTZES, but few Democrats with a real fitness to do anything more than splutter and make faces. In power of intellect, in knowledge of public affairs. in old experience and in breadth of view there are few men in either party who surpass the Hon. JOHN TYLER MORGAN of Alabama. He belongs with statesmen of the old-fashioned Democratic type. He holds the old Democratic faith as to expansion. He is out of favor with some of the Bryan worshippers. In his own State the monkey

people are attacking him. The Hon. ARTHUR PUE GORMAN of Mary land is a shrewd and long-headed organizer and manager, somewhat discredited by his unpatriotic course during his last days in the Senate: somewhat discredited also by his characteristic ambiguity, and not honored too much for the scarcely shining victory which he won last year by muffling Democratic principles. But the man has his judgments very merciful. Does he not brains in his head and not merely tinkling appreciate the verse of Jones Very and did cymbals such as the Hon. JIM JONES of the not discover EMILY DICKINSON? It is

magnates wear. Of the true blue Bryanites one, and but one, the Hon. JOHN PETER ALTGELD, seems to us really formidable. He has mental power, force of statement, savage logic, firmness of conviction and grasp of his

officers, of whom fourteen were detached. able character and talents in high places; officers, had six on detached service. Of of South Carolina, John Warwick Daniel the three regiments with the fewest officers, of Virginia; but a composite-mental photo-

three officers on detached service; the conspicuous would show a mixture of CHAMP CLARK and JOHN JACOB LENTZ. Our correspondent, as a Pennsylvanian,

will pardon us for not venturing to say any more of the eminent Keystone leader, Col. case, therefore, from one-fifth to one-quar- Jim GUFFEY, than that he is more beautiful

Anti-Trust Law in Illinois and Texas. Last week added two new chapters to the biography of the Trust. On Monday Judge Kohlsaar of the United States Circuit Court held that the Illinois Anti-Trust the new Texas Anti-Trust law began

In the Illinois case a company brought suit on promissory notes given by the defendant, who pleaded the Anti-Trust law which makes debts due to trusts non-collectible. The Court declared that one amusing provision of that law, the exemption of "agricultural products or live stock, while in the hands of the producer or raiser," was contrary to the Constitution of prevented. It has been proposed to the State. If the rest of the act were held good and only the special exemptions held bad, the people whom the Legislature meant to exempt would be rendered subject to legislation by the courts. So the whole act falls, subject, to be sure, to appeal, but the erring exemption is so palpably a piece of class legislation that it has no legal legs to stand on. The Illinois Legislature has puttered a great deal with Anti-Trust laws, and will have to putter more.

Judge Kohlsaat decided that the Sherman act did not apply to the case, since promissory notes were in question and not a contract in restraint of trade; in other words, the contract was a legal contract whether the plaintiff was a wicked and illegal trust or not.

Texas has had some experience in building laws against trusts, and has tried her hand at exemptions for the benefit of farmers and cattlemen and labor unions. The courts are cruel to these good-natured attempts to create privileged classes. The new law exempts nobody and nothing. It is what is called a "sweeping" act; one of those wide and wild laws that make a lot of dust and do no more. Every corporation to any trust, combination or pool for the purpose of fixing prices or limiting production. Pains, penalties and provisions too numerous to mention crowd the law. Numerous outside concerns are affected by it, notably, the insurance companies which have entered into rate agreements. As in Illinois, the debtor to a trust is allowed to show his repentance by refusing to pay his debts to that trust. Practically, this repudiation clause will not be taken advantage of often. The standard of commercial honor is too high for that. But the immediate effect of any such law, if regarded seriously, as this Texas statute seems to be, must be to restrict credits, to advance prices and to njure business.

It is safe to expect, however, that this law will be modified or will fall harmless. The ignorant zeal of Legislatures cannot affect much or long the laws of business.

Their Lost Leader.

So far as it is a question of right and justice and moral title between the two parties contending in Kentucky, the death of Mr. GOEBEL does not change the situation.

Nor does it affect, so far as is now apparent, the purely legal aspects of the case, the technical rights or wrongs of either party. It remains to be seen whether the murderer's bullet has turned the scale in another way. We mean as to the relative political ability and general intellectual resources exhibited on the two sides of this contest. While GOEBEL was alive and led, the balance in that respect was unmistak- Greek to him then and has been ever since. bly with him and his followers

Higginsonius, Censor Litterarum.

Oak and triple brass surround the heart of the veteran, Col. THOMAS WENTWORTH Higginson. He has passed the three score years and ten allotted to man, and had given notice of his withdrawal from life's hurly burly by becoming voluminously rem-Iniscent. A crisis in Boston life, however has roused him once more to action, and he has undertaken a task which might well daunt

a man much younger in years. In Boston, where no act public or private may be performed properly save through the agency of a club, an Authors' Club was started by some enthusiasts, who forgot for the moment that every Bostonian springs from the soil a fully equipped author. The result, though dazzling financially, was calamitous from the social point of view, for the South End and the Back Bay elbowed Beacon Hill, and Chelsea and Somerville jostled Cambridge and Brookline in the rush to pay in their five-dollar bills and secure admission to the club.

The club had become a mob. Speedy and radical action became necessary, so into the breach stepped a self-constituted triumvirate, or perhaps trimulierate, a term the gallant Colonel would probably prefer. consisting of Col. Higginson, Miss Mary E. WILKINS and Judge ROBERT GRANT. Not names, it is true, that can dim the Longfellow-Lowell-Holmes days of an author-clubless Boston, but the best that she can do now; and it will be admitted that a living Bob GRANT is more clubbable than a dead RALPH WALDO EMERSON. The trimulierate at once disbanded the club, returned the fees and proceeded to build up barriers against admission to a new Authors' Club which it immediately called into being With feminine tact it has avoided all refer ence to social standards or to those of wealth, but calls on all candidates to prove before a competent judge whether or no they may be pronounced "authors." In stead, moreover, of looking abroad for who should bell the cat they evolved a RHADA-MANTHUS out of their own body and selected Col. Higginson.

The Colonel is underliably as well qualified for the post as a man can be. He is an author himself, and a Boston author at that. His literary tastes are catholic and Arkansas and many of the other Bryanite | likely that the mantle of his charity will cover every contributor to the Boston Evening Transcript, but he must draw a line somewhere, and may draw it there, That is where Col. Higginson's valor will come into play. Will the courage shown in the attack on Boston Court House to free ANTHONY BURNS, shown later in taking the doubly dangerous post of commander of the first regiment of freed slaves, and shown as persistently in lending the woman's rights forces, year after year, against the impregnable citadel of the Massachusetts Legislature, enable even Col. Higginson to tell the Boston writer, who falls below his standard, that he is no author?

Col. Higginson is a modest man and in this instance has doubtless felt that it was the Fifth Cavalry had eleven of its forty- | graph of the Democratic leaders now most | his duty to step in where others feared to | least expe

will be of interest to students of the lower depths of Boston letters, but a wider world will want to hear him explain when an

author is not an author.

The Bicycle of 1900. With the prospect of warmer weather and better roadways before many weeks, and a clearer knowledge of the bicycles of this year's model, wheelmen have begun to discuss riding with increased earnestness. Those who attended the Cycle Show saw enough to convince them that the wheels of 1900 will not disappoint anybody's expectations. They saw, indeed, specimens of machines which, in all probability, will give greater general satisfaction than any produced heretofore.

Naturally, it was not expected that the new models would embody many radical changes from those of 1899. The qualities of the latter were sufficient to please the majority of wheelmen, and it is doubtful if many of them hoped to see the old mounts excelled. There was a fear on the part of some riders that the manufacturers, in their desire to continue the march of bleycle development, might employ principles and devices which, while exhibiting mechanical skill, would prove to be displeasing to the fraternity of cyclists. The recent exhibition in Madison Square Garden dispelled all such apprehensions. Modifications have been made, but they have excited nothing but admiration.

In the matter of bearings, last year's styles have been, for the most part, adhered to. Few striking changes in frames are noticed. As to saddles, it would seem well-nigh impossible to enlarge upon the variety presented last year. Handle bars, in some cases, have been twisted in a way to lend novelty to their appearance, and, it is gratifying to see, the up-turned sort have been preserved and made more attractive -alas for the scorcher! Tires have been invented which, it is promised, will excel in toughness those of former years.

Nothing that can now be said concerning the new wheels will lessen the desire of riders to jump into the saddle and test the machines for themselves before pronouncing them entirely satisfactory. For the present, therefore, wheelmen may find encouragement in reflecting that the first impression of the models of 1900, as gained at the Cycle Show, has been good. It is reported that the orders already placed for new machines are much larger than ever before at this time of the year.

In Congress the leading Democrats are from the South.—Ministrated a Times At this point the Hon. JOHN JACOB LENTZ of Ohio coughed, shuffled his feet, and twisted his intellectual lineaments into a double bowknot

When ex-Mayor GRANT was made received of the St. Nicholas Bank there was a great outery against the appointment. Mr. GRANT performed his duties with such ability and probity that he won the confidence of the first men in New York mercantile and financial life. When last week it was a question of selecting a receiver for the vast corporation known as the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company Mr. GRANT was the unanimous choice of all the parties in interest, Judge FITZGEBALD, for reasons that he deemed satisfactory, set Mr. GRANT'S name aside and appointed Mr. JOHN F CARROLL, but the appointment was rendered nugatory by the combined action of all the counsel in the case. The opposition was identical to that shown against Mr. GRANT, and yet there is no reason whatever to suppose that Mr. CARROLL would not have discharged his duties as receiver with the same fidelity and efficiency that distinguished Mr. GRANT.

JOHN STUART MILL read Latin at the age of -Nyracuse Journal.

Not a marvellous instance of precocity. The Hon. Joe Balley was born with a copy of the Constitution in his right hand; and it was all

No good man will trust the tale that the Hon. JIM Jones of Arkansas is a bit of an Octopus. The truth is that some evil-disposed persons are anxious to have Mr. Jones ousted om the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, a post which exactly suits his talent for predictions and bulletins. If he is interested in any Trust, he is interested only for the purpose of studying the babits of monsters and monstrosities.

The Hon. Hocus SMITH avers that "the element in the South which favors expansion is insignificant." This insignificant element includes, for example, Senator Moroan, Senator McLAURIN, Senator LINDSAY, Senator Sur-LIVAN, the Hon. CLARR HOWELL, Chief Justice SNODGRASS of Tennessee, Governor Jones of Arkansas, Judge Reagan of Texas, newspapers like the Richmond Times, the Memphis Com mercial Appeal, the Chattanooga Times, the Atlanta Constitution, the New Orleans Picagune, the Galreston News; and the cotton spinners and cotton planters. The Hon, Hocus SMITH is talking in his sleep.

The Hon. ELLIOT DANFORTH is willing to be the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, if the people call him, but he must keep his eye on the Hon. AUGUST PINEPANE. BRYAN and PINKPANK would be a ticket to move and melt the heart.

War Medals and Monuments.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial of Jan. 20, stating that a bill had been intro duced by Senator Chandler of New Hampshire appropriating \$10,000 for a monument to Chief Yeo man Eilis, who was killed on the Brooklyn at Santiago, you omitted to note the fact that Senator Depew Manhattan and Col. Clayton of Brooklyn had presented a joint resolution appropriating \$5,000 to rovide medils of honor for the survivors of the 13,000 New York militiamen who rolunteered for 13,000 New York militiamen who wolunteered (or were ordered by the Governor) to got o Pennsylvania in 18:33 to assist the Arrey of the Potomac in expelling Lee and his Confederate veterans from the Koystone State. If the bill of Senator Chandler establishes a precedent which would create a great drain upon the revenues of the Government, what would be the effect of the Depew-Clayton bill? The bill states that all men who volunteered "before Certysburg" are to be decorated, whether they were in the battle or not.

Private in the Rear Rank.

Private in the Rear Rank. Senator Chandler's bill and the bill to raise a monument to Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan propose to honor especially the memory of three persons who died in doing their duty. The Depew-Clayton bill appropriates money to make good a promise made nearly thirty-seven years ago, and not yet fulilled. On June 29, 1863, in General Orders No. 195, the Secretary of War promised appropriate medals of honor to troops "who, after the expiration of their term, have offered their services to the Government in the present emergency; and also for the volunteer troops from other States that have volunteered their services in the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania." The Depew-Clayton bill is introduced in an effort to fulfil an official promise not yet kept.

Cotton Manufacturing at the South.

From the Journal of Commerce. The building of new cotton mills in the South goe on at a phenomenal pace. Plans were inaugurated in January for an outlay of over \$5,000,000 and the addition of about 2,500,000 spindles. Of course, all of these projects may not be carried to comple-tion, but the details have been collected with care

tion, but the details have been collected with care and include only actual incorporations or applications for charters.

As yet no fears are expressed concerning overproduction. The mills are busy and earning good dividends. As soon, however, as the new mills begin their output and home demands begin to slacken the test will come, and sharp depression will follow unless a foreign outlet is found. The South apparently appreciates this fact; hence the support of the expansionist policy in a quarter once least expected.

tread. His performance as literary censor THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA. FRANCE'S ADVANCE IN THE SAHARA.

Although fighting on the Tugela was be lieved in London to have been renewed on Fri-day, no authentic news on the subject has yet come to hand. A despatch, however, states that Gen. Buller is thought to have crossed the | the railroad which is ultimately to extend and to be marching on Ladysmith by Acton Homes. Confirmation of this is awaited. In the meantime it will be useful to recapitulate the composition of the force under Gen. Buller's orders, not including the garrison of Ladysmith, on Jan. 28. There were three infantry divisions of two brigades each, comprising 24 battalions of British regulars and I local colonial regiment. The artillery force comprised 9 field batteries, 1 howitzer battery, 1 mountain battery, I naval 12-pound battery, 6 naval 4.7 gons and 1 Natal light battery-a total of 90 guns, less the 11 lost at Colenso. Of cavalry there were 2 regiments and 2 squadrons and a local mounted force composed of 5 volunteer organizations and the Natal Police. The total strength of the command, therefore, may | to occupy Tuat, toward which the railroad is be estimated at about 26,000 effectives after deducting the most recent losses; none too many for the work to be done.

The Boer headquarters at Ladysmith reports the capture of a body of forty-five mounted police near the Vryheld boundary with 341 rifles and considerable ammunition. These were probably intended to arm natives, the ing so a short time ago.

The official despatches from the seat of war hat have been published in England are interesting reading. The first thing is the way in which in Natal on the outbreak of the war. military considerations were subordinated entirely to the political. Immediately on assuming command, Sir George White informed the Governor of Natal of his intention to withdraw the Glencoe garrison on account of its exposed position, and concentrate all his forces at Ladysmith. The opinion that such of the Governor, however, and possibilities of so serious a nature, prevailed, and Sir George White accepted the military risk of holding Dundee as the lesser of two evils with the result we have seen. It is evident that political considerations have, conduct of the campaign from the start, and that most of the responsibility for the disasters that have been the consequence should be borne, not by the military leaders, but by the men who urged them on to impracticable enterprises against their better judgment, whether they were Government officials in South Africa or in the Government in England. The reiterated statements of the apologists of the British Government that the milltary leaders in South Africa had free hands have already been shown to be unfounded in the case of Sir Redvers Buller himself, for it is notorious that he abandoned his original plan of campaign under the influence of Sir Alfred Milner; and Sir George White's despatch shows him to have been equally amenable to the influence of the opinions of the Governor of Natal, this last named being with the High Commissioner at Cape Town the instruments

of the Colonial office in London. Another thing borne out by the descatches is the insecuracy of the information about matters which it might be thought would have been of common knowledge. Gen. Methuen, for instance, states in his despatch on the Modder River battle that all his information rivers were fordable anywhere; information which proved quite incorrect. In this we British preparations were based on the assumption that no fighting would take place anywhere except on republican territory, and information that might have been obtained without difficulty and without exciting observation was not thought worth collecting. Such neglect is inexcusable and, resulting as it has n the sacrifice of so much life, may even be called criminal. When the despatches come to be read in the army in South Africa the effect of them will hardly be to inspire confidence in the authorities responsible for the inauguration and management of the campaign so far.

in his annual report to the Legislature compares the number of deaths and injuries among the million persons employed in the factories and shops of this State to the number of killed and wounded in the Spanish-American War. He points out that 700 toilers met their death through accidents last year and that of the injuries sustained by 40,000 workmen 6,000 of juries sustained by 40,000 workmen 6,000 of these injuries entailed disablement for a period in excess of three months. He contrasts this record with the casualties of the recent war, stating that only 280 were killed and 1,577 wounded in battle. The Commissioner favors the enactment of an employers' liability law.

Between 1886 and 1880 the number of employees in 3,555 establishments increased 54,321 In these establishments the wages during that period increased from \$141,184,845 in 18.6 to \$162,445,949 last year. The only branches of industry which do not exhibit improved conditions in 1888-96 as compared with 1897,538 are the textile and building industries. The decline in the textile industry is confined to the woodlen and cotton factories and does not occur in the manufacture of silk, hosiery and knit goods, or in any of the other textiles. The reported decline in the building industry is more apparent 'han real, as it is simply the result of abnormally large flaures for 1897-98, reported by a single establishment.

Comparing 1892 with 1895, the industries enjoying the largest growth are clothing, public utilities it. c., gas, cleeting lighting and street railways, metals, machinery, Ac., and leather, all of which exhibited a larger increase than the general average.

During the first three morths of 1897 virtually one-fourth of all members of labor unions were unemployed. Thereafter a gradual improvement set in, with the result that fewer members were reported idle each quarter than in the corresponding quarter in the preceding year, until the last three morths of 1897 virtually one-fourth of all members of labor unions were unemployed. Thereafter a gradual improvement set in, with the result that fewer members were reported idle each quarter than in the corresponding quarter in the preceding year, until the last three morths in 1898 and the first three in 1899. And it was not until the second and their quarters of 1897, and was less than half the proportion in the third quarter of 1897, and was less than these injuries entailed disablement for a period

STRIKES IN NEW YOLK STATE. Report of the State Board of Mediation

and Arbitration. ALBANY, Feb. 4 .- The annual report of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration shows that there were 455 strikes last year compared with 271 the year before. Sixty per cent, of the strikes were of short duration. The demands generally were for higher wages and for shorter working hours, and were in the main successful, the board stating that the

main successful, the board stating that the wages of the present day are higher than they have been in some time past.

The board says a step in the right direction would be the incorporation into the New York State law the provision of the Massachusetts and Ohio Arbitration laws, which requires the chief executive of towns and cities to promptly turnish the board information of the occurrence of a strike or a lockout in his locality. Better still would be a law requiring an employer to promptly report to the board any strike in his establishment, with the cause or causes therefor; and the board is of the opinion that if the law could go even further, and require an employer to give notice to the board of his intention to lock out his employees, giving the reason for his intended action a sufficient length of time be ore taking the action, and likewise compelling a union or body of workmen to notify the board of their intention to strike before actually koing on strike, the number of labor disturbances would be reduced to a minimum.

The question of the recognition of labor

the number of labor disturbances would be reduced to a minimum.

The question of the recognition of labor unions has been the occasion of many strikes during the year. The policy of certain employers in refusing to recognize or deal with labor unions or representatives of labor unions is not, in the opinion of the board, a wise one, so long as capital combines, whatever the methods or motives may be, lator must and will combine, not only for its own advancement, but for its protection. The board says it is gratifying to note that there is an increasing tendency on the part of the large employers of labor to avait themselves of the opportunity of questions involving their mutual interest, by questions involving their mutual interest, by easily dealing with their employees upon questions involving their mutual interest, by means of annual agreements with the general officers of the unions. A number of the most important unions have entered into annual agreements, under the terms of which the chances of differences which would call for strike conditions are reduced to a minimum.

Two events showing the important plans o France in the Sahara occurred in November and December of last year. The first was the completion in November of the first section of Tugelato the westward above Trichardt's Drift. | across the desert to the Soudan and whose immediate destination is the fertile group known as the Tuat cases, 700 miles south of Oran in western Algeria. The second was the occupation by a French force of the important Arab town of Insalah, 100 miles east of Tuat. There are three large centres of oases in this part of the northern Sahara south of west Algeria and France proposes to extend the Government of Oran to these fertile districts. The oases of Gurara are the most northern of these groups: about one hundred and fifty miles south o them is the Tidikelt group, of which Insalah is the chief town; a little farther to the west is Tuat, the third centre of fertility. France has first established her supremacy in the central group and the next move will undoubtedly be now extending.

These cases are among the most fruitful regions in the Sahara. The geological formation permits the accumulation under them of water that has sunk into the ground from the southern slopes of the Atlas Mountains. The water sources are tapped by wells and the vivifying fluid is spread by irrigating channels over British Natal authorities having decided on do- hundreds of gardens and fields. There are some millions of date palms in these favored areas. In the shade of their foliage the natives cultivate wheat and barley. Various vegetables flourish in the well-watered gardens, and the orchards yield abundant crops of oranges and nomegranates. The three regions are believed to have about one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, and France has now planted her flag in the centre of the population. The commercial development of these cases

will doubtless be to the advantage of Algeria. but the political value of their subordination to the French regime will far outweigh all a step would involve grave political results | business considerations. They have been the hotbed of conspiracy against France. It was just a little north of Insalah that the French explorer. Palat, who had set out to cross the desert to Timbuetoo, was murdered in 1888. It was at Insalah that the plot was hatched and as in this instance, been behind the whole | the party despatched to massacre the Flatters expedition in 1881, one of the greatest tragedies in the history of African exploration. Not alone have the Arab and Berber inhabitants been bitterly hostile to the advance of France toward the Soudan but they have made it possible for the Ahaggar Tuaregs, the most ormidable foes of the white race in the desert to keep up their effective opposition. The present programme of France is a very shrewd It directly involves striking the first effective blow dealt to the Tuaregs by closing against them their main source of food supply. The date is the largest food staple of all that region. The Ahaggar Tuaregs in their com-

paratively barren country cannot begin to raise the quantities required to feed their population. The larger part of their food is bought in these three groups of oases. Thousands of Tuaregs spend a part of every year in the Soulan, where they collect skins and other pro duets, and in the autumn they take their colections to the cases to exchange for dates, They carry home with them enormous quantiies of the cheaper varieties, of which about seventy are raised. These farmers of the oases seldom leave their homes, but depend for their commercial exchanges upon camel caravans was to the effect that the Modder and Riet from Algeria and the Tuareg nomads of the south. They are not always on the best of terms with the Tuaregs, who are much dishave additional confirmation of what has posed to tyrannize over them, and of late years been so frequently stated, that all the a part of the sedentary population have been much disaffected on account of the oppressive rule of the wealthy Arabs who are the political power among them. These facts may have had their influence in weakening the opposition to the entrance of the French in December. So the French are seizing the Tuareg sources

of food supply. As long as they might buy dates at Insalah and the other towns, the Tuaregs could defy all efforts to subject them to the rule of France. The policy of attacking these enemies by capturing their food resources has been in favor for some time, and

terminus of the railroad from Oran it has become the most important town in south Algeria. The extension south has now been completed about twenty-five miles to the Moghrar oasis, on the edge of the desert, the concentrating point for the caravans which the tribes of southern Oran send every year to Tuat and the other groups of oases. The road will now be extended down the valley of the Wady Zusfana to the oasis of Igli, the meeting point of the trade routes from Algeria. Morocco and Tuat. This section is about where science comes in the work of the dayantages of quickness of the feet and eye in being able to take advantage of an opening. This is all right, but the teacher says he finds it hard work to make the boys assume the defensive and resort to the teacher says he finds it hard work to make the boys assume the defensive and resort to tribe teacher says he finds it hard work to make the boys assume the defensive and resort to the way of the way of the leading them. "Why, they want to do the leading them-selves all the time," he said, "and if I make a drive for them, they won't get out of the way, drive for them, they won't get out of the way, and the dayantages of quickness of the deventages of quickness of the dayantages of quickness, and the advantages of quickness of the dayantages of quickness of the dayantages of quickness of the feet and eye in being able to take advantage of an opening. This is all right, but the teacher says he finds it hard work to make the boys assume the defensive and resort to attempts to bring them in.

"Why, they want to do the leading them-selves all the dayantages of quickness of the feet and eye in being able to take advantage of an opening. This is all right, but the teacher says he finds it hard work to make the boys assume the advantages of an opening. This is all right, but the teacher says he finds it hard work to make the boys assume the advantages of an opening. is about one hundred and fifty miles long and no important engineering diffleuities are presented, as the country is flat and only slightly sandy. The section from Igli to Tuat, 280 miles long, will follow the valley of the Wady Saura. The whole distance from Oran on the Mediterranean to Tuat by rail will be about seven hundred and eighty miles. which is more than half the distance to Timbuctoo by the route proposed between Tuat and the large trading centre on the Niger.

Concerning Andrew Jackson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent, "American." Is too hasty in calling down Congressman De Armond for styling Andrew Jackson an Irish-American. The truth . Jackson gloried in his Irish ancestry. Let ne state a single instance: Jackson visited Boston in June, 1833, while

President of the United States, and stopped at he Tremont House. On the 22d of that month the Charitable Irish Society of Boston (founded 1737) visited him in a body and presented at address of welcome. In replying, President lacksen said: "I feel much gratified, sir, at this testimony

of respect shown me by the Charitable Irish ociety of this city. It is with great pleasure that I see so many of the countrymen of my father assembled on this occasion. I have always been proud of my ancestry and of being lescended from that noble race, and rejoice that I am so nearly allied to a country which has so much to recommend it to the good vishes of the world. Would to God, sir, that Irishmen on the other side of the water enjoyed the comforts, happiness, contentment and iberty that we enjoy here!"

Then taking President Boyd of the society by the hand, Jackson continued: "I am some what tatigued, sir, as you may notice; but I what tatigued, sir, as you may notice; but I cannot allow you to part with me until I shake mads with you, which I do for yourself and the whole secrety. Inssure you, sir, there are lew circumstances that have given me more heart-feit satisfaction than this visit. I shall remember it with pleasure, and I have you, sir, and all your society will long enjoy health and happiness.

The above can be found in the published records of the society, in Cullen's "Story of the Irish in Boston." p. 41, and in Boston newspapers of the period.

Thomas Hamilton Murray.

THOMAS HAMILTON MUBBAY.
WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 2.

The Lord's Prayer the Universal Prayer. From the Open Cour .

One of the most marvellous achievements of the Parliament of Religious at the Chicago World's Fair was the readiness with which all the religions of the world united in the devout resital of the Lord's Prayer, happily designated by President Bonney as 'The Universal Prayer." When at the opening of he Parliament Cardinal Gibbons used it, the vast audience of about four thousand people joined in it; and having been repeated on each of the seventeen days of the great convocation, the Parliament of Religious was closed with it by Rabbi Hirsch. Thus t became a deliberate expression of the world's religious unity.

Is Australia the Hottest Place?

From the Medical Record. Almost every winter we have reports of excessive heat in Australia and this year is no exception. It is stated that on New Year's Day in Melbourne the thermometer indicated 114° F. in the shade at 6

VIOLATIONS OF ELECTION LAWS. Attorney-General Davies's Report - Supt.

McCullagh's Work ALBANY, Feb. 4.-Attorney-General Davies in his annual report to the Legislature reviews the work of his department in assisting Supt. John McCullagh of the Metropolitan Elections district in prosecuting violators of the primary and election laws in New York efty iast fall. To the Special Grand Jury 211 cases were presented in 193 of which indictments were found. There were 31 indictments moved for trial and including the pleas of guilty there were 24 convictions. Subportas for 525 persons to appear before the Special Grand Jury were issued. Every prison case was disposed of. There remains still to be disposed of the indictments found for primary election violations, one indictment for illegal registration where a trial was had resulting in a disagreement-the jury standing ten to two for conviction-and a number of indictments for illegal voting and illegal registration from Bellevue Hospital and from muni-

cipal lodging houses in New York city. "The question involved in these latter cases," says the Attorney-General, "is important and far-reaching and depends upon the judicial interpretation of a provision of the Constitution which provides that no person shall lose or gain a residence while kept at an institution supported wholly or in part at public expense. In cases of illegal registration and illegal voting from municipal lodging houses accoviction was had in each instance and sentence imposed and for the purpose of final disposition a stay was granted by the presiding justice and the prisoners discharged upon their own recognizance pending an appeal. The contention is made by this department in these matters that registration and voting by an inmate of a municipal lodging house is illegal; and if such contention is sustained by the courts, then at the next election this practice, which has been systematically followed in the county of New York for a number of years will be broken up."

The Attorney-General suggest that legislative acts be made to take effect on Sept. 1 of each year, except such as by their nature must be made operative at once. "The large number of statutes enacted yearly." he says, "makes it almost impossible for the public to keep abreast of new legislation by reading the acts as published, and as the session have cannot be issued until after the Legislature adjourns, many officials and private citizens remain ignorant of laws which vitally affect them and innocently commit errors which are difficult and vexatious to correct."

The Autorney-General says that the litigation last year in which the State was intertion which provides that no person shall lose

iffleuit and vexatious to correct."
The Attorney-General says that the litigation last year in which the State was interested as greater than in any previous year

ROOSEVELT'S BOYS IN TRAINING. They Are Keeping Up With the Governor in Learning the Manly Art.

ALBANY, Feb. 4 .- Gov. Roosevelt's two boys are wonders in the eyes of their associates at the Albany Academy. They are chips of the old block, and their boxing instructor says they do not know the meaning of the word fear. They would just as willingly fight a boy twice their size as one their own size, "Why," said the instructor, "sometimes the kids have an idea they can lick me, and if they keep on like they are now, well, there is trouble ahead for any one who is looking for it with them.

The Governor's recent experiences with a professional boxer and wrestler are familfar to the public, and it was so interesting a fact to learn that the Chief Executive of the Empire State was exercising in this manner that the people completely overlooked the boys But the boys were right in it all the time, and Prof. Dwyer put on the "padded fives" with them every time he called on their sire for a little rough work. After the professor went away the boys were without an instructor in the manly art of self-defence, and they pined tor some one who could teach them. The Governor is auxious to have the boys learn to box. for he believes in it as a beneficial and healthful sport and pastime, which, if properly used. will produce good physical results. But Gov. Roosevelt also knows that, unless properly Rooseveit also knows that, unless properly taken, the exercise is liable to prove other than good, and therefore he wished a competent successor to Dwyer. Several local boxers were tried as instructor and trainer, but they did not fill the bill, and now the Governor has a young man, considered to be one of the best athletes in Albany, who is doing very well with the love.

the boys.

A room on the second floor of the Executive
Mansion has been set aside for their use. The sources has been in favor for some time, and the first effort to carry it out has been set aside for their use. The room on the second floor of the Executive Mansion has been set aside for their use. The room is stripped of all furniture and carpet, a wrestling mat being on the floor, on which the ward Tunt. It starts from Ain Sefra, a mountain town near the southeastern corner of Algaria proper. Twenty years ago Ain Sefra was a very insignificant place, but as the terminus of the railroad from Oran it has betterminus of the railroad from Oran it has better to the Legislature com-

The boys have to punch the bag just so long every day the teacher is present. After the exercise is over a bath is given them and they are then put on the long table which is in the room and a good rubbing, such as all athletes receive after they have finished their work, is given them.

The Governor is doing well in the art of

wrestling and his trainer finds that he has a hard proposition on hand. William Carlin, one of the best-known athletes of this city and at of the best-known athletes of this city and at one time a famous oarsman, has the Governor in charge. The Governor likes the catch-as-catch-can game, and is as quick as a flash in getting his holds. He still clings to the favor-ite Western style of wrestling—cross buttocks— and it is a hold that he uses most dexter-ously.

PATHWAYS TO FAME.

A Comparison Between the Distinguished English Careers in 1865 and 1899. From the New Orleans Times-Democra

An article has just appeared in a London magazine in which an interesting comparison is made of the avenues through which fame is reached at the present day and a generation ago, by the aid of two publications, Galton's "Hereditary Genius," given to the public in 1865, and the well-known English publication. "Who's Who," for 1800. Dr. Galton in his able treatise mentioned the names of Englishmen in all professions and lines of business who had attained distinction of whatsoever sort at the date of his writing. "Who's Who" in the same way presents a list, according to professions and lines of business, of Englishmen who, in 1849, had gained a title to fame.

The following tabular statement shows the number, per million of the population, of her Majesty's subjects who had carned some sort of a reputation at the two dates in question, 1865

and 1890: 1805.		1805.	1893
Actors 21	To:	Military 56	11
Agriculturists 2	- 0	Mescellangous 4	
Auti-maries 23	4	Metaphysics 2	
Architects 6		Musicians 11	2
Actists 40	38.65	Nat Science 22	-
Athletes 0	15	Navat	
Authors 316	120	Official 0	-
Col. Legisl's O.	1 %	Pullauthouists., 0	- 7
Commerce 12	4.4	Ph I busists 13	
Contractors O.	.3	Political career, 0	
Coun. Gent'ma (c	20	Political econ-	
Dudomatic and		omists 20	
Consular Ser . O	27 74	Radways 0	
Divines 120	7.4	S. out fic 51	
Educational 0	5.1	Sculptors 0	- 3
Engineers 13	10	Sovereigns 21	
Pharmyors il		Statesmen 125	
l'inance 0		Titular 0	11
Lawyers 44		Travellers 25	
Medicals 31	224	*****************	

One of the interesting things in the table, it will be noticed, is the extraordinary decrease in the number of "authors" of repute and in the number of "suresamen" of repute when the years 1805 and 1805 are compared. This falling off is remarkable and, if the standard of criticism of "Who's Who" be not of a severe-kind than that of Dr. Galton, we are confronted with the beculiar last that, though the number of authors and of statesmen has greatly increased during the last generation, for fewer of them have obtained any sort of distinction.

There are other classes in which this same tendency is shown, though to a less exter?
But, on the other hand, in 1800 fame came to many Britishers through a generation are files. So or example, no athlete, no colonial legislator, nor country gentleman, nor consider agent, nor educationist, nor financier, nor california agent, nor educationist, nor financier, nor california a title, had attained sufficient proposed person following a political career, no person bearing a title, had attained sufficient proposed among the distinguished men of the warf whereas in 1825, these avenues to fame were almost all well filled. Twelve men only the commercial life were in the ranks of the distinguished were engaged in commercial the were in the names of the distinguished were engaged in commercial the were in the names of the distinguished were engaged in commercial the conditions of the conditions and the conditions and the conditions of the conditions and the distinguished men of the distinguished were engaged in commercial the office of the conditions of the con One of the interesting things in the table, it tinguished were engaged in commerce were only forty-four lawyers of promit 1865; in 1866 there were seventy-one.